

READ HIS LETTER.

Factory Inspector Connolly's Fight Against Mrs. Bremer.

He Asked Her Resignation, but She Refused to Resign.

His Explanation About His Holding Back Necessary Blanks and Supplies.

Much indignation is expressed in labor circles to-day over the action of Factory Inspector Connolly in attacking Mrs. Alexander Bremer, a Deputy Factory Inspector of this city. Mrs. Bremer was appointed under the law passed in 1890, directing that there be eight woman Factory Inspectors in this State. Her work has been noticeably able, and in addition to the performance of her duties in the factories she has done much good by calling the attention of the city authorities to abuses outside of her bailiwick.

Immediately after the recent election, Mrs. Bremer received a letter from Mr. Connolly asking for her resignation on the grounds that she was incompetent. Mrs. Bremer wrote to him in reply, stating that she had done her work well and faithfully. She refused to resign unless they were made. Connolly failed to answer her letter. Later she sent a request to him asking for the supplies and blank forms necessary to her work in the factories. This letter was written by her husband, who signed her name, putting beneath it "per A. B." No answer from Inspector Connolly. A second letter was sent with the same request. No answer.

Connolly did not reply to a third, and Mrs. Bremer sought advice as to what she should do. Mr. Connolly knew that she was crippling her by not sending the supplies, and it looked as if he was trying to freeze her out. The resignation of Mrs. Bremer, of Syracuse, was also asked. On Monday the following paragraph was printed in THE EVENING WORLD.

Mr. Connolly has demanded several resignations, and when special orders were refused he resorted to this course. Since then he has kept back the blanks necessary to the conduct of the work.

Yesterday Mr. Connolly sent the following letter to Mrs. Bremer, and also gave it to the Associated Press for general distribution:

Mrs. Alexander Bremer, Deputy Factory Inspector, 150 Broadway, New York.

Dear Madam: I received a letter, with your name signed thereto, per A. B. The letter is written on official paper, giving information in regard to certain factories in your district, and asking for supplies for the same. I have received two or three similar requests with your name attached, per A. B. In reply I desire to say that when the Factory Inspector is appointed, he is appointed as Deputy Inspector. I have received two or three similar requests with your name attached, per A. B. In reply I desire to say that when the Factory Inspector is appointed, he is appointed as Deputy Inspector.

Mr. Connolly's action is ill-advised, a gentleman fully informed of the facts said today, "and I think he made a mistake in making public the letter printed this morning. He demanded Mrs. Bremer's resignation on the ground of incompetency, which was a mere subterfuge. Appreciating this and the fact that her reputation was at stake she wrote him that she resigns, unless he made specific charges, and asked for them. Connolly ignored her letter, and desiring to get some pretext refused to send her the necessary blanks used for factory inspection work, although she wrote for them several times. As he sent her her salary after the receipt of the letters he is grossly guilty of neglect of duty.

His statement that she appointed a deputy shows the weakness of the man. Mrs. Bremer devotes all her time to her work, and asked her husband to write for the blanks. Under A. B. Mr. Connolly calls this "appointing a deputy."

Connolly's letter is Mrs. Bremer's strongest point, for he admits that he knew that she was crippling her by not sending supplies.

I think that the whole controversy will prove beneficial to those working in factories. Mrs. Bremer does not propose to be removed unless cause is shown. She has worked faithfully and has a good record. Connolly is a hold-over, and has lost the support of many of the labor organizations which backed him when he was originally appointed. An airing of his action regarding Mrs. Bremer is not likely to help his chances for reappointment.

When seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning Factory Inspector Connolly said:

"There is no politics whatever in this affair, so far as I am concerned. Personally Mrs. Bremer is a very nice lady, and as a factory inspector she has proven unsatisfactory."

"The letter in question was written by me to Mrs. Bremer, because the law gives me no authority to sign her name in any official papers except herself. The distinction between an assistant signing in her name in an official capacity and the business capacity may appear like a small one to some people, but it does not to me."

But Mrs. Bremer's husband signed her name in a mere clerical capacity, just as he filled out her blanks?" interposed the reporter.

"That may be very true, but how do I know that if he was allowed to sign her name in an official capacity, as he did, he would not assume to go further and issue orders to manufacturers, or, in short, perform his wife's official duties?"

"I do not insinuate that he did or would do this, but such a thing would not be an impossibility if the practice was allowed to be general."

"Then, too, he might have written for supplies which Mrs. Bremer did not need. No, Mr. Bremer, no one sign in my name in an official capacity, according to the law, and neither can any one sign Mrs. Bremer's official papers for her. She must do it herself."

"Is it true that Mrs. Bremer is to be removed by Dec. 1, unless she resigns?"

"I shouldn't be at all surprised if it was," replied Mr. Connolly. "The law gives the Chief Inspector the power to appoint his deputies, and also of removing them. There is no limit to their term of office. If a deputy's work proves unsatisfactory to the Chief Inspector he can remove him or her at any time and appoint a successor the same day."

"Mrs. Bremer was appointed in July, 1890. Her salary is \$1,000. When I say that she has not proven satisfactory I do not mean that she has neglected her work, but in our Department it is the quality of work that counts as much, if not more than the quantity."

Mr. Connolly declined to go into particulars as to the quality of Mrs. Bremer's work, but he intimated that she had several times ex-

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Mr. Connolly also intimated that Mrs. Bremer had made a newspaper sensation "out of many of her official acts; that she had been indiscreet in preferring charges against people in court that she could not sustain, her knowledge of the alleged facts being only "hearsay" evidence, and that on more than one occasion she had been guilty of insubordination to her chief.

"Most of my female deputies," continued Mr. Connolly, "have done eminently satisfactory service. Those with whom I have experienced any difficulty have almost invariably been over-zealous rather than neglectful, and it is in this condition that sometimes needs to be guarded against."

"While it is the duty of factory inspectors to look after the interests of the working classes, they have no right to needlessly injure a man's business."

"Another point, I desire my deputies to keep the office posted on all abuses in their districts, in order that they may be advised, if necessary, how to proceed. Unless this is done, it becomes possible for the deputy, if so inclined, to levy blackmail upon the guilty manufacturer. Such a condition of affairs, of course, could not be tolerated by the Department for long."

"Another thing, the failure of a deputy to report any existing abuses to the office, when the deputy is cognizant of them, brings discredit on the Department."

"It is such things as these that impair the standing of the Department. I do not question Mrs. Bremer's motives, but in many ways she has proven unsatisfactory."

IN THE BOAT WITH S. V. WHITE.

Chicago Speculators Pinched in a November Corn Corner.

November corn has been cornered in the Chicago market, with the result that "the shorts" are being terribly squeezed.

The firms which are said to be running the corner are the big receiving houses in Chicago, including Bartlett, Bremer & Co., Carter & Martin, Norton & Worthington and two or three less prominent concerns.

A week ago November corn was selling in Chicago at 62 cents a bushel. Last Wednesday morning it closed at 75 cents, and this morning it is at 85 cents. In Chicago, it is said, the manipulators are now quoting here nominally at 70 cents.

The short interest in the Chicago market is believed to be about 1,500,000 bushels, principally for the account of the provision speculators, though it is said that Phil Armand has a heavy line out.

The cash corn in Chicago now amounts to little more than 250,000 bushels, and it is practically impossible that enough corn should be received in that market between this and the last day of the month to enable the shorts to cover their deliveries.

The manipulators are now prepared to buy everything that is offered, so that there is no chance for the shorts to get out. It is considered probable that the squeeze will extend to December deliveries.

The receiving firms who now have their grip on the shorts are the same people who knocked out Deason White's corner in September of last year, and they are now taking corn that came out on those deliveries has to a large extent been shipped East and disposed of, and it was not discovered till recently that there was a large amount of interest in the market, with very little ready corn to meet it.

The receiving firms, therefore, who held all of this corn, put their heads together and decided that, as the market had practically cornered the shorts, they would drop their price to see how it felt to be squeezed. All they had to do was simply to hold on to what they had, and the result is now apparent. It is said that they expect to squeeze from \$250,000 to \$500,000 out of the shorts and their drop.

Corn speculators in New York are watching the progress of the deal with a great deal of interest, and are congratulating themselves that the manipulators are not likely to drop the price of January corn to about 20 cents lower than November in this market.

FAVOR ROOSEVELT'S REMOVAL.

Civil Service Reformer Accused by Wamanager's Commission.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—According to a story in this morning's Post the Commission appointed by Postmaster-General Wamanager to make an investigation into the charges against the management of the Baltimore Post-Office has made its report, and recommended the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt.

The recommendation is based upon allegations that the investigation of the Baltimore Post-Office was a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act. The Commission also recommended the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt.

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E. M. FIELD INSANE.

His Malady Causes His Brokerage Firm to Assign.

The Step Necessary to Ascertain the Firm's Standing.

Death of His Mother, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Upset His Over-taxed Brain.

The firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., with offices in the Washington Building, one of the most prominent stock and grain commission houses in Wall street, announced its suspension just before noon today in the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

Edward M. Field, the senior partner, is a son of Cyrus W. Field.

The news created a sensation in the street, for the firm has always been regarded as one of the strongest in the trade, and its business was very extensive.

Surprise was still further increased when it was suddenly learned that the assignment had been made on account of the sudden mental collapse of Edward M. Field, the senior member of the firm.

In other words Mr. Field has become insane, and as he has had complete charge of the firm's financial dealings matters have by his sudden illness been left in such a muddle that an assignment was made in order that things might be straightened out.

The assignee is Charles H. Gould, a lawyer, of 2 Wall street. He says that no statement of assets and liabilities can possibly be made before the books and accounts of the firm have been carefully examined.

The other partners in the firm believe that its affairs have not been disastrously involved. They know of no losses whatever, and do not believe that any have been suffered.

The partners in the firm, which was organized April 1 last, are Edward M. Field, the eldest son of Cyrus W. Field; Daniel Lindley, J. F. Wiechers and Herman C. Hilliers.

This firm succeeded that of Lindley, Field & Co., which was formed some twelve years ago and in which Cyrus W. Field was a special partner, with \$500,000 capital, and Edward M. Field, Daniel Lindley and Daniel Field were the general partners.

The present firm did business on a capital of \$200,000, and its dealings were mainly confined to the commission business in the Stock, Produce and Coffee exchanges in this city, in all of which the firm was represented, and in the foreign market.

It was stated to-day by Assignee Gould that Mr. Field had been falling mentally for some time past. He had been told that members of Mr. Field's family had noticed peculiarities in his actions for a year past.

It was never suspected, however, until within the last week, that he was not able to attend to business.

Loss of memory was his first symptom, and now he cannot tell anything about what he has been doing during the past few weeks.

Mr. Gould went to consult him in regard to some business matters a few days ago, and found him in a delirious state, and he is utterly unable to give any connected statement of the firm's affairs.

Lawyer Gould became alarmed and spoke to the members of the firm about it, and a medical examination was made. Mr. Field was pronounced to be insane.

What he has done in his disordered mind since April last, are Edward M. Field, the eldest son of Cyrus W. Field; Daniel Lindley, J. F. Wiechers and Herman C. Hilliers.

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NO IRISH HOME RULE.

So Says Ex-Secretary Balfour in a Speech at Glasgow.

A Parliament, He Declares, Will Never Sit in Dublin.

England's Policy Towards Ireland Pronounced a Sincere One.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GLASGOW, Nov. 27.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, who visited this city for the purpose of being installed as Rector of the University, was the principal speaker at a Conservative meeting held here to-day.

The ex-Irish Secretary in his speech declared very positively that Ireland would never attain her desire to have a Parliament set in Dublin.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Balfour said that the differences which separate the Conservative and Liberal parties are more profound at the present time than they have ever been before in the memory of two generations of British statesmen.

He declared that during the last five years the Unionists had had to fight for principles which therefore had been supposed to be under the guardianship of both parties.

The Unionists, he said, would ever be found on the side of order and loyalty. They would stand by the law and the Constitution.

They believed that society was founded on certain principles of law and morality, and that in obedience to political inducements, they relaxed their hold on these principles, they would do the country the most profound injury.

Later on in his speech Mr. Balfour said that whatever the success of the Government's policy in Ireland it, at any rate, had been a sincere policy.

The first duty of the Government was to see that the laws were obeyed, and by wise administration and a lavish expenditure of money to endeavor to increase the happiness of the people in every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour declares that, no matter what the future might bring forth, it would never bring Home Rule to Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE DAY.

Steamer's Crew Lost in the Mersey—Three Killed on the Tyne.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—A dense fog prevailed over the River Mersey last night. An unknown bark, supposed to be the Harmony, is anchored off the Bar Lightship with her mast gone and her hull seriously damaged.

The vessel was in collision with a passenger steamer. The latter vessel was so badly damaged that she filled and sank and her entire crew were drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A number of workmen on board a steam launch were crossing the river Tyne at Shields when a passenger steamer ran into them, crushing the launch into pieces.

Three of the workmen were struck by the bows of the steamer and instantly killed. The others were thrown into the water, but were picked up by boats in the vicinity.

H. M. S. Plucky's Commander Not Blamed for Fatal Tragic.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The naval court-martial, which has been investigating the fatal gun practice of H. M. S. Plucky, to-day rendered a decision acquitting Lieut. Sydney Fremantle, the commander of the Plucky, from all responsibility.

The accident from which this inquiry arose was the sinking of two Plymouth fishing-boats—the Sunbeam and the Almon—Oct. 31, and the killing or drowning of one of the fishermen named Hisben.

The Plucky, 195 tons, is a coast defense, twin screw gunboat of the third class and is tender to the Cambridge gunnery ship at Devonport. On the day of the accident she went outside the breakwater at Plymouth to carry out the usual gunnery practice for the instruction of seamen qualifying for the gunnery ship.

It is shown by the evidence before the court-martial that it is a custom among the fishermen to lie at anchor with their sails lowered, and that, under certain conditions of the atmosphere, it is impossible then to see them.

Reported Cession of Cape Sheik Special by Turkey to the French.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Krone Zeitung announces that Turkey has, by secret agreement, ceded to France the Cape Sheik Shaib, in the Persian Gulf.

The announcement creates a sensation, for if the Zeitung tells the truth it means that the French have acquired a military depot through which they could easily co-operate with Russia in case of an invasion of Persia by the latter power.

Some days, however, even at this season of the year, they are positively nauseating and on those days I usually stay in the house," said he.

Mrs. Moloney, who keeps the fancy store at 80 Monroe street, had something to say about the smells and stench from the boiling fat tanks.

"What's the use of complaining, though. When a man has got plenty of money, like Mr. Fay, he can do as he likes and poor folks can kick, but that is all the good it will do."

Mrs. Hassett, of 81 Monroe street, said: "I have lived here in this neighborhood a good many years, but although I have moved around several times I cannot get away from the terrible stench of the soap factory. I am now going to leave the neighborhood and move uptown. That's the only way I see of getting away from it."

John Hammond, of 61 Monroe street, said he had lived in that block for forty-nine years.

"I can remember the soap factory," he said, "ever since I was three years old."

"We have been trying for years to get rid of the smells, but without success. The man who owns the factory has too much money for us. He can do as he likes and we can do as we please."

"I know very well that he can stop the disgusting smells which are sometimes emitted by the factory, for he has often done so after visits from Board of Health inspectors."

THE NUISANCE CAN BE ABATED.

"I have worked in a soap factory, and know very well that the stench could be prevented by proper means. They could re-

SICKENED BY STENCH.

Vile Odors from a Soap Factory Assail Tenement Dwellers.

Rancid Fat and Rotting Animal Matter Rendered There.

The Millionaire Soapmaker Says "Rats" When Compliments Are Made.

The big soap and tallow factory of Fay Brothers at 92 Monroe street is an offense to the nostrils of the residents of that part of New York City.

Time and again efforts have been made by the people living in the crowded tenement-houses that surround it on all sides to have the vile smells and stenches which are periodically given out from the soap works abated, but all attempts have thus far been unavailing.

The Board of Health has been appealed to on several occasions and complaints have been investigated by inspectors. At times there has been a cessation of the odors for a week or two, or perhaps longer, but just as soon as vigilance on the part of the authorities is relaxed the nuisance is continued and the stenches are, if anything, worse than before.

The proprietor of this factory at the present time is Patrick Henry Fay, who lives in the block on Madison avenue and is said to be worth many millions of dollars.

When he has been appealed to by the poor people who live in the neighborhood of the factory, he has simply told them that they ought to mind their own business. He says he began making soap there before any of his men went there to live, and he doesn't propose to change his methods now.

"He's a millionaire and has too much money for us," say the suffering tenement-house people. "It's no use trying to mend matters, for we have done everything that could be done and without the slightest benefit to us."

The factory extends all the way through the block, from Monroe to Cherry street, and its product is mainly shipped to foreign countries.

CALLED BY RENDERING RANCID FAT.

The offensive smells complained of are caused by the rendering or boiling out of the soap in decomposed animal matter from which the soap and tallow is made.

This material is collected from butcher shops, slaughter houses, hotels and restaurants all over town. Some of it is brought here in vessels, and it is allowed to remain until it has thoroughly rotted and decomposed.

The odor which remains in the clothing of a person for several days after he has been in the neighborhood of the factory, and many persons are made sick by them. The people who are crowded together in the tenements of the neighborhood say that when these stenches are given forth it is impossible to keep a window open.

The odor will remain in the clothing of a person for several days after he has been in the neighborhood of the factory, and many persons are made sick by them. The people who are crowded together in the tenements of the neighborhood say that when these stenches are given forth it is impossible to keep a window open.

"I have lived seven years in this house," said Mr. J. O'Brien, of 80 Monroe street, "and the smells have been the curse of the neighborhood as long as I can remember."

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